

Gen. Korniloff To Surrender; Army Deserts

Kerensky Unlikely to Inflict Death Penalty on Rebel

Cossack Advance On Petrograd Halted

Soldiers Say They Were Misled; Agree to Return to Homes

By Arthur S. Draper
LONDON, Sept. 13.—Without bloodshed, Kerensky has won his battle with Korniloff for the dictatorship of Russia.

Korniloff has communicated to the Provisional Government his intention to surrender on the arrival of General Alexieff, commander in chief of the Russian army, at Mobelev.

Kerensky has refused to accept any surrender unless it is unconditional. The rebel chief has intimated his willingness to appear before the revolutionary tribunal. It is not likely that the death penalty will be inflicted on Korniloff.

It is good news, the finest Russia has produced for many a day, for it means that after the failure of the leader best qualified to challenge the authority of the government another attempt is not likely for some time.

People Back Kerensky

Strong or weak, right or wrong, Kerensky has won the indorsement of the Russian people, and their decision must be accepted by their allies. While his commander in chief is parleying with Korniloff, Kerensky is organizing a new military government, Colonel Verkhovsky, commander at Moscow, having been selected as Minister of War, General Trepov as Minister of the Interior, and General Potemkin as Minister of Commerce, being appointed Military Governor General at the capital.

Because of the disaffection of so many of his army leaders, Kerensky has been forced to a complete housecleaning. At the front the same organization must take place. It is reported that the strength of the forces defending Petrograd is being increased.

The Allied diplomats at Petrograd, of whom Sir George Buchanan is dean, have issued a statement explaining that they took no sides but merely offered their services to avoid bloodshed and maintain the union of all the forces for a continuation of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Diplomacy Influenced Korniloff

Little is yet to hand to show what convinced Korniloff that it was wise to abandon the fight without striking a blow, but it is believed that diplomacy influenced him more than the strength of the forces defending Petrograd. It must be remembered that Korniloff was actuated by the highest patriotic motives, and though probably ill-advised, he challenged Kerensky's authority in the name of the Provisional Government.

Early in the day reports received indicated that the rival forces were within fighting distance of each other and a battle seemed imminent. As the day advanced the news showed that Kerensky's stock had improved.

General Korniloff chiefly depended upon the Muscovite Cossacks who, after approaching within sixteen miles of the capital, failed to enter the city. The Cossacks, however, had been driven back to their homes in the Caucasus. Other rebellious troops took the same attitude, saying they were misled.

Russians Renew Attack

Meanwhile the Russian troops at the front, as though inspired by the danger in the rear, have assumed the aggressive in a number of places. The news shows that they have driven back the Germans after fierce fighting.

In Southeastern Bukovina they have taken a height and captured over 400 Austrians and half a dozen machine guns. South of Divak they are carrying out a heavy bombardment. The difficulty of interpreting correctly the meagre news from Petrograd forced the newspapers, and consequently, the public, to take a middle course. In England there is a certain section which frankly favors the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Russia because it believes it would mean law, order, and the reorganization of the fighting machine.

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THERE'S PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE HORSE TO GO THROUGH



when the crisis arose, for he was able to appeal directly to the people, while Korniloff was not.

Democratic Forces Solidified

By charging that Korniloff was working in the interests of the reactionaries Kerensky solidified the forces antagonistic to anything and everything undemocratic.

The question arises, What will become of Korniloff? It is unlikely he will suffer the usual penalty for a traitor, and it is also improbable that he will be deported, as the government attempted recently in the case of the two grand dukes, who were turned back at the border by Finns. So long as Kerensky remains in power there is little probability of capital punishment being inflicted, however great the crime, whether in civil or military life.

In this he has the support of the bulk of the Russian people. A Russian authority here tells me he thinks Korniloff will merely be sentenced to prison. If that is his fate it will top off a record unequalled in this war, for Korniloff has been divisional general, Austrian prisoner, army commander, generalissimo and revolutionary leader—all within three years.

Moslems Stop Fighting

A division of General Korniloff's forces, composed of Moslem troops, has reached Tsarskoe-Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd. Kugusheff, a loyal Mahometan officer, has been sent to them, and they agreed to abandon resistance to the Provisional Government on condition that they be sent home to the Caucasus, where they must be employed against the Turks, their co-religionists. Premier Kerensky agreed to the proposal.

According to official statements, the so-called "Savage" division, composed of Georgians and Caucasians, is the only unit of troops sent against Petrograd which remains solid for General Korniloff. That body is now at Tsarskoe-Selo. Up to yesterday afternoon it was feared that large numbers of the "Savage" division had been driven back to their homes in the Caucasus. Other rebellious troops took the same attitude, saying they were misled.

Princes Among Troops

It appears that the "Savage" division, though devoted to General Korniloff, had no idea of their destination or his aim. The division consists of eight regiments of Cossacks, and among them are many princes. Some are wholly uneducated. Their commander is General Bagration.

The submission of the "Savage" division was brought about through the devotion of a group of their co-religionists to the government. The tribesmen do not speak Russian, suspect and dread Christians, and when approached by the government's Russian emissaries refused to listen to them and threatened them with arrest.

Kerensky Announces End of Rebellion

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—"Korniloff is prepared to surrender," declared Premier Kerensky in a special statement today to The United Press. "The rebellion has failed completely," he declared.

The Premier announced also sweeping reforms curtailing the powers of soldiers' committees—the units of enlisted men who have heretofore mixed in with the strategy of the commanders and sought to handle all army affairs.

"Henceforth," Kerensky asserted, "the soldiers' committees will concern only internal affairs and will not interfere in matters of military strategy."

With the single exception of the "Novoe Vremya" all the Russian newspapers continued to support Kerensky, though some of them violently attacked the members of his Cabinet. While one group urged him to be slow and moderate, others advocated extreme measures, but through the last few weeks the press has been uniformly favorable to Kerensky personally.

This proved a big asset to Kerensky

U.S. Artillery Training Near French Front

Presence of This Arm of American Service Abroad Is Revealed

Officers Glad to Do Dangerous Work

Soldiers Well Housed; Ready to Practise on Trench Mortars

By Heywood Brown
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate)

CONTROL AMERICAN, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Sept. 13.—American artillerymen are training in France. They have been here some time, but their presence has been a carefully guarded secret, permission to reveal which has just been given.

A visit to their camp found officers and men hard at work on new methods of artillery fire developed in the war. Fortunately, French methods were introduced in the United States several months before the artillery came over, and the gunners are not altogether unfamiliar with the task before them. However, they have much to learn in mastering observation from aeroplanes and balloons for purposes of directing the fire.

All junior officers were allowed to express a preference as to which branch of the artillery work they preferred, and although observation is the most dangerous of all, 75 per cent indicated it as their choice. Selection, therefore, became necessary, and a favored few are learning to look sharp from the skies and telephone what they observe of the fire from the balloons, or, if in an aeroplane, to communicate with the guns by wireless.

Uses of Map Are New

The use of the map in range finding is also new to the Americans, although they have studied the theory. The maps at home are not sufficiently accurate to make the method feasible.

French guns are being used by the Americans, the famous "75s," as well as 6-inch howitzers, and at the time of my visit they were just preparing to take up trench mortars. The soldiers are extremely well housed in brick barracks, and the wild nature of the country about them permits the use of ranges up to 12,000 yards. Although the artillery has not been at work long, it is possible that their branch of the service may be the first to see action, and their final training will be at the front.

War seems less remote in the artillery camp than in any other training section of the American army, for the roar of the guns fills the air every morning, and they sound just as ominous as though they were in earnest. Even the projectile of a big gun seems in no great hurry to reach its mark. Any one who stands directly behind the gun can see a black speck leave its mouth and soar away. The missile looks exactly like a baseball driven high by a player batting out long flies.

Guns Do Not Glitter

The guns of this war do not glitter, yet they are far from drab. Only when the big guns get to work is the warlike atmosphere regained. They make the very devil of a noise, and it is no longer considered bad form for the officers and men to stick their fingers in their ears when the order to fire is given. No schoolgirl at a play matinee could be more careful to guard against the bang.

The French officers are excellent teachers. "It took a couple of days to realize that when our instructor spoke of a 'range' he meant a range error," said an American captain, "but since then everything has been perfect."

My own impression was that General P. Marsh and his officers, who are drawn from both the regular and the reserve ranks, were doing the big and difficult work of training systematically and rapidly. As one officer said: "We hope to be able to merit comparison with the French artillerymen some time—and that is a high ambition."

Suffrage Is Favored By Senate Committee

FEDERAL AMENDMENT, HOWEVER, WILL NOT PASS AT THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—By a unanimous vote of the seven members present the Senate Suffrage Committee today agreed to report favorably the Federal suffrage amendment. The report is held up in order to secure the votes of the remaining two members.

According to the statement made to local suffragists this afternoon by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the committee, "the purpose of the action on the part of the committee is merely to get the amendment on the calendar, not to pass it. It will not be pressed at this session, as only war legislation is to be taken up."

Without debate or objection the Senate today passed Senator Shafroth's bill authorizing the Hawaiian Legislature to give women who have property and other qualifications the right to vote in territorial elections. It also authorizes the Legislature to submit to the territory the question of giving women unrestricted suffrage there.

Navy Gets New Device to Fight U-Boat Menace

All Building Plans Are Aimed to Combat Submarines

U. S. to Triple Destroyer Fleet

Navy Department Optimistic, but "Ifs" Enter Into Its Plans

By C. W. Gilbert
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Great Britain and the United States are experimenting with an anti-submarine device which is said to be more promising than any of its predecessors. The nature of the invention is not disclosed, but even representatives of the British government, who have been disappointed often in the past and who are naturally less optimistic than our own navy men, are hopeful. In addition, the convoy system is being extended and is still proving successful, which probably accounts for the reduction in losses announced this week.

All in all, the submarine situation is believed to be better in hand than at any previous time. Or, to put it another way, the defence against U-boat attack has more than kept pace with the improvements in U-boats themselves. The recent dispatches from London calling attention to the gravity of the submarine situation, such as Mr. Draper's in The Tribune yesterday, are supposed here to refer rather to the exhaustion of the Allies resulting from U-boat destruction of merchantmen than to the success of the U-boat at the present time.

No Definite Strategy

This country is, however, still as far away as ever from having worked out an effective anti-U-boat strategy. The naval offensive remains talk, and chiefly talk, of aggressive spirits who haven't the power to carry out their ideas. But after nearly six months of war we are approaching a naval building programme which is aimed effectively at the submarine.

The Navy Department disclosed its destroyer plans today. It is not permissible to make known the exact number of submarines built, building and in contemplation. But this may be said: We have building and under contract more destroyers than we now have afloat.

And the additional construction programme, which depends upon the passage of the \$350,000,000 appropriation bill now before Congress, will add further to our fleet about twice as many destroyers as we now have afloat.

The total will be a large fleet. With regard to the time to be taken in realizing it the Navy Department is very optimistic.

Tempered With "Ifs"

It is always optimistic, whether over the number of U-boats sunk or over the number of vessels that will be available at any given time to fight them. Its optimism in this case is tempered with "ifs"—if the material is available, if labor can be got, if engines in sufficient number can be provided. All those "ifs" apply to what follows.

With regard to ships under contract, all the existing facilities of the country are engaged and, if hopes are realized, within a year this country will have rather more than twice as many destroyers available as it has now. Many of these additional vessels are promised before the next "peak" of submarine activity in April is reached. On these vessels a construction time of ten months is promised, if the materials and labor are to be found.

The additional programme for which an appropriation is asked is to be compared to General Goethals's fabricated ship programme. It calls for destroyers of a single model, standard in design, and the facilities for their construction will have to be provided before the ships can be undertaken, and not merely yards but plants, probably to be erected on the Great Lakes, for the manufacture of gears and turbines.

Argentine Naval Attache Recalled From Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—A Berlin dispatch says that the Argentine Naval Attaché at Berlin, Captain Celery, has been recalled by his government. No reason has been given, but it is believed that his recall is connected with the Swedish affair.

Problem Not Ended

They are not yet entirely solved. On these ships delivery is promised beginning nine months after contracts are let, always with certain "ifs," and extending till eighteen months after that event. But the bill has not passed Congress, the gear and turbine plants have not been begun, yards have not been located and it is too much to expect an early delivery of these ships, in spite of the optimistic, though somewhat indefinite, statements of the Navy Department.

The fault that is to be found with the Navy Department's programme is not with its text and thoroughness, but with the lateness of its adoption. The methods that have been applied to extending our merchant ship building and our aircraft building are being initiated and adopted by the Navy Department. Instead of being the first in the field with this sort of programme, it is the last, although its task, building the one kind of vessel that was proving effective against the submarine, was plain from the outset of the war. Six months after the war began the country is nearing the adoption of a sound and satisfactory building programme.

The navy, which was in the nature of the case our most prepared arm of the government, is still preparing for war. The idea of making war is still far from its thoughts.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—See the case of six glass stoppered bottles—ADP.

Swedish Charge In Mexico Shown As Berlin's Agent

Lansing Publishes Letter Exposing Charge's Activities

Kaiser Was Urged To Decorate Him

Honor Was To Be Reward for Hostile Information Given

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 13.—Count von Luxburg, the German Minister, whose passport was sent to the German Legation yesterday by the Argentine government because his objectionable messages to Berlin through the Swedish Foreign Office had rendered him persona non grata, dodged threatening crowds which were awaiting him on his arrival at Buenos Ayres from the interior today.

Count von Luxburg was persuaded by the police to leave the train at San Martin, twelve miles outside, when news of the crowds that had gathered at the Buenos Ayres railway terminal reached them. The chief of police was on hand with his automobile at San Martin, together with a large guard of secret service men, and the count was conveyed to his home in the chief's car.

"And these are my friends, the Argentines!" he exclaimed to employees of the legation who met him.

"What has happened?" he asked. "I know absolutely nothing. What has transpired?"

Shown His Messages

The count, however, although shown the Washington messages of last Saturday, exposing his suggestion that Argentine ships be sunk "without leaving a trace," and his aspiration upon the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, ignored an invitation to deny their authenticity.

Thousands of persons congregated to-night along the Avenida Mayo and Florida in an attempt to organize another anti-German demonstration and to demand a rupture of relations with Germany. Acting under the orders of President Irgoyen, however, squads of mounted police were sent out to maintain order. They frequently charged crowds that endeavored to assemble, using their sabres freely. Many citizens were injured and a number of policemen also received hurts.

The crowds raised newstands of editions of the German newspaper "La Union" and also took copies from newsboys in the streets and made bonfires of them on street corners.

The activity of the police during the evening prevented large crowds from concentrating at one point in the city long enough to do serious damage.

The mobs resisted the police, who charged repeatedly, and several of the police were injured by vitriol thrown at them. A police lieutenant was badly burned and taken to the hospital.

The Foreign Office had no information today as to when the count is also to leave Argentina or what route he would take on his journey. The general opinion in diplomatic circles is that von Luxburg will go to Paraguay, to which country he is also believed to have been invited by the Paraguayan minister, provided Paraguay agrees.

Smash German Stores

The rioting, which began last yesterday, continued throughout the night. Every German business house and restaurant in the downtown district was wrecked. The German Club and other buildings were damaged seriously by fire. The police wounded seven rioters seriously when they fired into the crowd. Three of the injured are expected to die.

The Cabinet last night approved the action of President Irgoyen in presenting passports to Count Luxburg. It is said to have considered similar action in the case of Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister, but no action will be taken pending the receipt of further details from Washington and Stockholm.

Austria Will Starve Soon, Official Admits

DUAL MONARCHY CANNOT FIGHT THROUGH WINTER, SAYS AUTHORITY

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—The "Freie Zeitung" of Berne publishes an article by a Hungarian official who recently travelled through several sections of his country, in which the writer states that Austria-Hungary cannot hold out the coming winter owing to economic reasons, as both soldiers and civilians will starve.

He gives several reasons, notably the almost complete destruction of the crops in the richest regions of Hungary by cold and heavy rain, while the rolling stock, which first of all is utilized for military purposes. In the meantime, he says, the necessities of life are mounting to extraordinary prices.

Source of Letter Secret

Von Eckhardt is the same German Minister to Mexico to whom Foreign Minister Zimmermann sent the instructions to draw Mexico and Japan into a war alliance against the United States, which were exposed by President Wilson shortly after the rupture in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. Although Secretary Lansing is carefully concealing the manner in which he obtained the documents which he has been making public, such startling effect, the general belief in official circles is that the Eckhardt-Zimmermann letters came from the same source.

Moreover, it is not unlikely in view of the revelations of today that the Swedish government transmitted to von Eckhardt through Cronholm the instructions to foment antagonism by